The Development of Salmon, Herring, and Crab Commercial Fisheries in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region of Alaska, 1961–1988

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Ву

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ABSTRACT

Documentation of the development of commercial fisheries in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, which accounts for over 70% of the land area of the state of Alaska, can be helpful when responding to information requests from other agencies and the public. Harvest, effort, and ex-vessel value for salmon (Oncorhynchus spp), herring (Clupea harengus pallasi), and summer red king crab (Paralithodes camtschatica) commercial fisheries have previously been reported by area and species but have not been presented for combined areas and species. Annual ex-vessel value for all commercial fisheries in the region combined increased by a factor of 36 from an average of \$0.6 million in 1961-65 to an average of \$21.4 million in 1984-88. Even when these figures are adjusted for inflation based on the Anchorage Consumer Price Index the average annual exvessel value increased by a factor of nearly 12 between these two periods. While subsistence use of these resources is extensive and long-standing, the commercial fisheries have developed to a significant size only in the last 10 to 15 years. The growth and diversification of these fisheries since the late 1970's is apparent by comparison of the harvest in 1976 with that of 1988. In 1976, 1.6 million salmon were harvested with an ex-vessel value of \$4.4 million. In 1988, 4.4 million salmon, 260 thousand 1b of salmon roe, 7.8 thousand tons of herring, and 237 thousand 1b of red king crab were harvested having a record ex-vessel value of \$36.3 million. Value increased by a factor of eight in 12 years. Even when these figures are adjusted for inflation the ex-vessel value increased by a factor of nearly five in 12 years.

KEY WORDS: Commercial fisheries, harvest, effort, ex-vessel value, Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, salmon, herring, red king crab

INTRODUCTION

The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region encompasses over 70% of the land area of the state of Alaska (Figure 1) and is equivalent in size to the combined land areas of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. The region extends north from the Alaska Range and the Bristol Bay drainage, and includes all of the drainages of the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean from Cape Newenham in the south to Demarcation Point at the Canadian border. Also known as Region III within the Division of Commercial Fisheries of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the region is subdivided into the Kuskokwim, Yukon, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Areas for fisheries management purposes. Harvest, effort, and exvessel value information for salmon (Oncorhynchus spp), herring (Clupea harengus pallasi), and red king crab (Paralithodes camtschatica) commercial fisheries has previously been reported by area and species (Francisco et al. 1988a; Merkouris and Lean 1988; Whitmore et al. 1988a) but has not been presented for combined areas and species.

Subsistence use of the fisheries resources within the AYK Region is extensive and long-standing (ADF&G 1972; Pete and Kreher 1986; Bergstrom and Gnath 1988). In contrast, the commercial fisheries have developed to a significant size only within the past 10 to 15 years. The majority of the fishermen participating in these commercial fisheries are local residents with small-scale operations. As a result these commercial fisheries are largely a source of cash used to supplement a rural subsistence lifestyle.

The purpose of this report is to provide a concise and uniform presentation of salmon, herring, and red king crab commercial fisheries statistics for the AYK Region from 1961 through 1988. This information will be summarized by species for all areas and by area for all species to provide an overview of the development and current ex-vessel value of commercial fisheries within the region. Agency planning may benefit by relating fisheries research and management efforts within the region to the development of the commercial fisheries.

No attempt was made to include escapement, subsistence, personal use, and sport harvest information, or to include small-scale freshwater commercial fisheries which have occurred on an irregular basis. The omission of this companion information is not intended to diminish its significance, but rather to focus on the primary commercial fisheries.

Commercial fisheries harvest, effort, and ex-vessel values presented in this report were obtained primarily from annual management reports prepared by division staff from the areas which comprise the region. With a few exceptions, commercial fisheries were small and undeveloped in the region prior to 1961, and information is incomplete. This report is therefore limited to data beginning with the 1961 season.

METHODS

Data Sources

All data for 1988 were preliminary and were obtained from reports to the Alaska Board of Fisheries for the 1988 season (Hamner 1988; Francisco et al. 1988b; Whitmore et al. 1988b; and Lean and Merkouris 1988a, 1988b, 1989). Salmon, herring, and red king crab commercial harvest, effort, and ex-vessel value data through 1987 were obtained from the 1987 annual management report for each area (Francisco et al. 1988a; Whitmore et al. 1988a; and Merkouris and Lean 1988), except as otherwise cited.

Salmon commercial effort data for the 1961-74 period were obtained from the 1974 annual management report for the AYK Region (Regnart et al. 1974), while data for the 1975-77 period were obtained from the 1977 annual management report for each area (Jonrowe et al. 1977; Geiger and Andersen 1977; and Kuhlmann 1977). In addition, salmon commercial effort data for the 1978-83 period for the Kuskokwim Area were obtained from the annual management report for each year from that area (Jonrowe et al. 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984).

Salmon ex-vessel value data for the Kuskokwim Area for the 1961-75 period were obtained from the 1975 annual management report for that area (Kuhlmann et al. 1975).

Herring commercial harvest, effort, and ex-vessel value data for 1979 and 1980 were obtained from a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries for the 1981 season (Fried et al. 1981).

The Anchorage Consumer Price Index (CPI) for each year from 1961 to 1988 was obtained from Alaska Department of Labor statistics (J.K. Hallanger, Alaska Department of Labor, Anchorage, personal communication).

Definition of Effort, Value, and Averages

Effort was defined somewhat differently for the various fisheries described in this report and was based upon the format of the available historical information. Effort for all salmon fisheries from 1961 through 1977 was based on the number of vessel licenses issued. With one exception, effort for all salmon fisheries from 1978 through 1988 was based on the number of Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit card holders making at least one delivery. The exception was that for the Kuskokwim Area from 1978 through 1983, effort was based on the number of CFEC permits issued each year. Since not all vessel or CFEC permit holders made at least one delivery in a given year, effort estimates through 1977, and for the Kuskokwim Area through 1983, were somewhat inflated relative to the more recent estimates. Effort for all herring and crab fisheries was defined as the number of fishermen making at least one delivery.

Value was the ex-vessel dollar value of the harvest, which was the total number of dollars paid to the fishermen. This was derived from department copies of sales receipts and did not include post-season adjustments provided by contracts

or special incentive payments from buyers. No attempt was made to adjust for inflation in the results section of this report. Therefore, the ex-vessel value of the 1961 harvest was stated in 1961 dollars while the ex-vessel value of the 1988 harvest was stated in 1988 dollars. However, the Anchorage CPI was used to adjust commercial fishery ex-vessel values for inflation in the discussion section.

Some of the historical salmon fishery ex-vessel values were not previously reported by species. In those cases the most appropriate average weight and average price per pound data were used to estimate ex-vessel value by species. Species which occur only infrequently in the commercial harvest for a given area were not presented in this report. These include sockeye and pink salmon for the Yukon Area, sockeye salmon for the Norton Sound Area, and chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon for the Kotzebue Area. These two factors, namely estimation of ex-vessel value by species and the exclusion of minor species, resulted in small differences between salmon fishery ex-vessel values presented in this report and ex-vessel values as presented in individual area fishery reports. These differences were generally less than one percent.

Averages were for 5-year periods with the period 1984 through 1988 being the most recent. Admittedly, 5-year periods may not have been the most appropriate for some species having alternate-year cycles of abundance. This shortcoming was outweighed by the need for a standardized reporting format so that summaries across areas and species could be accomplished. Use of averages also reduced the effect of unusually large or small harvests in any given year.

Salmon Roe Sales

Salmon are generally sold in the round in the AYK Region commercial fisheries. In the course of processing, roe is extracted by the buyer and marketed separately from the fish carcass. However, in recent years summer run chum salmon (0. keta) have been harvested primarily for the roe market in portions of the upper Yukon River. In this fishery roe has been extracted and delivered to buyers by commercial fishermen who retain carcasses for subsistence purposes. Therefore, a description of chum salmon commercial harvests in the AYK Region necessarily includes both numbers of fish in the round and pounds of roe delivered to the buyers. Sales of roe from fish captured for subsistence purposes, which was legal from 1974 through 1977, were not included in this report. No attempt was made to estimate the number of female fish required to produce the reported roe sales, or the incidental catch of males in the roe directed fishery.

It should be emphasized that roe sales occurred only in the upper portion of the Yukon River drainage, and were primarily from summer run chum salmon. Summer run chum salmon enter the Yukon River from late May to mid-July and spawn widely throughout the Alaska portion of the drainage, while the fall run enters from mid-July to early September and spawns primarily in the upper portions of the drainage in Alaska and Canada.

RESULTS

Salmon

Salmon were harvested with set and drift gill nets throughout the region, and also with fish wheels in the upper portion of the Yukon River drainage. Commercial salmon fisheries grew substantially in the AYK Region from 1961 to 1988 (Table 1). Effort increased from fewer than 1,200 fishermen per year in the 1960's to a peak of 2,350 in 1975. With the implementation of limited entry in 1976, effort stabilized at approximately 2,000 participants annually. Growth in the value of the harvest has been even more significant. Value for all commercial salmon fisheries throughout the region was less than \$0.6 million per year in the early 1960's, but has consistently exceeded \$11.0 million per year throughout the 1980's. The record value of \$29.2 million in 1988 was 50x greater than the values of the early 1960's. The majority of the growth in value occurred in the Yukon and Kuskokwim Areas, while the Norton Sound and Kotzebue Areas were relatively more stable (Figure 2).

Annual harvests have increased from < 0.7 million fish during the 1960's to > 2.0 million fish and 100 thousand lb of roe during the 1980's. A record of 4.4 million fish and 260 thousand lb of roe was harvested in 1988, nearly 7x greater than the level of the early 1960's. Development of chum and coho salmon (0. kisutch) fisheries accounted for the majority of the growth in numbers of fish harvested; chinook salmon (0. tshawytscha) harvests have been longer established and relatively more stable (Figure 3). Apparent growth in sockeye salmon (0. nerka) harvests, virtually all of which occurs in the Kuskokwim Area, may be due to misidentification of this species as chum salmon prior to 1981. While the value of the harvest has increased for all species, growth was greatest for chum and coho salmon. The value of the coho salmon harvest in 1988 nearly equaled that for chinook salmon.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon are the most numerous salmon throughout the region. Commercial fisheries for chum salmon have largely developed since the 1970's. Annual harvests during the 1960's were generally below 0.25 million fish, while a record of 3.2 million fish were harvested throughout the region in 1988 (Table 2). A roe fishery, primarily for summer run chum salmon, developed in the upper portion of the Yukon River drainage since 1979. Roe sales grew from 36 thousand 1b in 1979 to a record 272 thousand 1b in 1986. During the past 15 years, annual value of the chum salmon harvest for the entire region (fish and roe combined) has increased from \$3.7 million (1974-78 average) to \$6.3 million (1984-88 average).

During the early 1960's the Norton Sound Area accounted for the majority of the chum salmon harvest in the AYK Region (Figure 4). Since that time, harvests remained relatively stable in Norton Sound but increased significantly in the rest of the region. The Yukon Area now supports the largest chum salmon fishery in the region. Kotzebue Area harvests have typically been second in magnitude, followed closely by the Kuskokwim Area, although in recent years this relationship has been reversed.

Chinook Salmon

Chinook salmon have supported commercial fisheries in the Yukon and Kuskokwim Areas, and to a lesser extent in the Norton Sound Area. As some of the oldest commercial fisheries in the region, they were established well before 1961. Typical of a more mature fishery, harvests have fluctuated more narrowly than for some of the other salmon species (Figure 4). Annual harvests for the entire region were between 115 and 160 thousand through the mid-1970's, reached a low of 94 thousand in 1975, and then increased to a high of 252 thousand in 1983 (Table 3). During the past 15 years, annual value of the chinook salmon harvest has increased from \$2.0 million (1974-78 average) to \$5.7 million (1984-88 average).

Coho Salmon

Most of the commercial coho salmon harvest in the AYK Region has occurred in the Kuskokwim Area, with the Yukon and Norton Sound Areas contributing much smaller harvests (Figure 4). Similar to chum salmon, commercial fisheries for coho salmon have developed only recently. Annual harvests during the early 1960's were below 0.1 million fish. A record of nearly 1.0 million coho salmon were harvested in 1984 (Table 4). During the past 15 years, annual value of the coho salmon harvest has increased from \$0.7 million (1974-78 average) to \$3.6 million (1984-88 average).

Sockeye Salmon

Virtually all of the commercial sockeye salmon harvest in the AYK Region has occurred in the Kuskokwim Area. Prior to 1981 most fishermen did not differentiate sockeye from chum salmon, making historical harvest and value data very inaccurate. Since 1981 the value of the harvest has ranged from \$0.3 million in 1984 to \$1.7 million in 1987 (Table 5). Annual value for the 1984-88 period averaged \$0.9 million.

Pink Salmon

Pink salmon (0. gorbuscha) are more abundant in even-numbered years in the AYK Region. They are commercially harvested in significant numbers only within the Norton Sound and Kuskokwim Areas. Even within these areas, pink salmon make only a minor contribution to the total number or value of salmon harvested. Furthermore, that contribution has been declining, while fisheries for other species have been stable or growing. Pink salmon harvests for these two areas combined averaged 161 thousand fish annually for the 1974-78 period, but only 64 thousand fish for the 1984-88 period (Table 6). Annual value of the harvest for these same periods declined from \$101 thousand to \$26 thousand.

Herring

Pacific herring in the AYK Region have been harvested in significant quantity by domestic commercial fishermen for sac roe extraction since 1979. Gill nets

are the legal commercial gear, along with beach seines in the Norton Sound Area. Small commercial fisheries for food or bait occurred on an irregular basis prior to 1979, but are not included in this report. Neither is included a very small roe-on-kelp fishery which occurred in Norton Sound for several years prior to its closure by the Board of Fisheries in 1985.

Sac roe fisheries have occurred discontinously along coastal spawning grounds in the Kuskokwim, Yukon, and Norton Sound Areas. Unlike salmon fisheries, which may occur over a period of several months, these fisheries are characterized by a short intensive season from mid-May to early June. Fish not meeting minimum industry standards for roe recovery are often sold as bait herring.

The majority of the harvest has occurred in the Norton Sound Area, with the Kuskokwim Area second and Yukon Area third (Figure 5). Total annual harvest for the region has ranged from 1.8 thousand tons in 1979 to 9.8 thousand tons in 1986. Increase in value for these fisheries has been even greater, from \$0.9 million in 1980 to \$6.7 million in 1988. Effort increased from 169 fishermen in 1979 to 1,220 in 1987. Effort restrictions and allocation to local fishermen have been attempted through Board of Fisheries regulations concerning exclusive use, and the phasing in of limited entry beginning in 1988.

Comparison of annual averages for the recent 5-year period (1984-88) to the prior 5-year period (1979-83) indicates a growth in harvest from 5.1 to 7.7 thousand tons, effort from 524 to 803 fishermen, and value from \$1.7 to \$4.4 million (Table 7).

Crab

The only significant commercial fishery for shellfish in the AYK Region is for red king crab in Norton Sound during the summer season. Harvest is restricted to males exceeding a minimum carapace width established by the Board of Fisheries, and pots are the only legal harvest gear. A winter fishery through shore ice in the Nome area accounts for a small number of crab entering commercial markets, but these were excluded from this report.

The summer red king crab commercial fishery began in 1977. Unlike the salmon and herring fisheries described previously, the crab fishery reached its peak immediately after its inception and has been in a depressed state since 1982 (Figure 6). After the 1977 exploratory season, annual harvests ranged from a record of 2.9 million 1b in 1979 to 0.2 million 1b in 1982 and 1988. Value ranged from \$1.9 million in 1978 and 1979 to \$0.4 million in 1984 and 1988. Rapid harvest of the majority of the available legal males and poor recruitment have been the cause of the harvest decline. Effort dropped from 36 vessels in 1981 to only 2 in 1988.

The decline in the red king crab summer commercial fishery is evident from a comparison of statistics for the recent 5-year period (1984-88) with the previous five-year period (1979-83). During the earlier period an average of 23 vessels delivered 1.2 million 1b worth \$1.0 million annually, while during the more recent period an average of 6 vessels delivered 0.4 million 1b worth \$0.5 million (Table 8).

Regional Summary

Combined value of the salmon, herring, and red king crab commercial fisheries in the AYK Region averaged \$21.4 million annually during the 1984-88 period (Figure 7). For all species combined, the Yukon Area accounted for 41% of the total value, followed by the Kuskokwim Area (36%), Norton Sound Area (16%), and Kotzebue Area (7%). For all areas combined, chum salmon accounted for 29% of the total value, followed by chinook salmon (27%), herring (21%), coho salmon (17%), sockeye salmon (4%), and red king crab (2%).

Ranking by value of individual fisheries, as defined by management area and species, indicates that fifteen different fisheries had an average annual value greater than \$0.1 million during the 1984-88 period (Table 9). Of these the Yukon chinook salmon fishery had the greatest value (\$4.5 million), followed by fisheries for Kuskokwim coho salmon (\$3.2 million), Yukon chum salmon (\$3.1 million), Norton Sound herring (\$2.4 million), and Kotzebue chum salmon (\$1.5 million).

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this report was to present commercial harvest, effort, and exvessel value data for all areas and commercial fisheries in the AYK Region. This was the first time these data were compiled in a comprehensive manner for this region. A more complete understanding of the fisheries resources would require a synthesis of additional information regarding stock sizes, spawning escapements, habitat status, harvests by other user groups, and agency management strategies.

Commercial fisheries in the AYK Region have expanded substantially from the 1960's through the 1980's, due largely to development of chum and coho salmon fisheries and the inception of herring sac roe and red king crab fisheries. Annual ex-vessel value for all commercial fisheries in the AYK Region combined increased by a factor of 36 from an average of \$0.6 million in 1961-65 to an average of \$21.4 million in 1984-88 (Figure 8). Even when these figures are adjusted for inflation based on the Anchorage CPI the average annual ex-vessel value increased by a factor of nearly 12 between these two periods.

The growth and diversification of these fisheries since the late 1970's is apparent by comparison of the harvest in 1976 with that of 1988. In 1976, 1.6 million salmon were harvested with an ex-vessel value of \$4.4 million. In 1988, 4.4 million salmon, 260 thousand lb of salmon roe, 7.8 thousand tons of herring, and 237 thousand lb of red king crab were harvested having a record ex-vessel value of \$36.3 million. Value increased by a factor of eight in 12 years. Even when these figures are adjusted for inflation the ex-vessel value increased by a factor of nearly five in 12 years.

To the residents in this mostly rural region the commercial fisheries represent an important component of the local economy. Development and diversification of the commercial fisheries has led to a greater demand for maximizing harvests and including the public in harvest regulation decisions. This has increased the need for comprehensive and timely technical data analysis for fisheries management purposes, and reduced the margin for error in terms of stock conservation. Fisheries management objectives are made more difficult by the lack of comprehensive historical information, the complexities of multiple user groups and mixed stocks, and the logistics of operating in a vast and remote region.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Salmon commercial effort and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88.

Total ^a	Regional	e Area ^a	Kotzebue	ınd Area ^a	Norton Sou	uskokwim Area ^a Yukon Area ^a		Kuskokw [*]		
Value	Effort	Value	Effort	Value	Effort	Value	Effort	Value	Effort	Year
572	582	0	0	54	62	437	350	80	170	1961
596	1,024	46	84	106	143	362	490	83	307	1962
591	773	9	59	104	144	412	413	66	157	1963
547	808	35	48	72	133	354	452	86	175	1964
668	832	18	43	21	78	542	487	87	224	1965
636	888	25	44	69	117	455	517	87	210	1966
818	914	29	30	44	79	606	549	139	256	1967
930	1,102	46	59	59	113	535	512	291	418	1968
1,047	1,186	71	52	95	149	519	503	362	482	1969
1,255	1,237	186	82	84	127	623	549	362	479	1970
1,349	1,414	200	87	101	145	783	634	266	548	1971
1,500	1,439	260	87	102	171	784	661	354	520	1972
3,279	1,653	925	136	309	219	1,217	740	827	558	1973
5,238	2,078	1,823	174	437	228	1,921	771	1,057	905	1974
4,482	2,350	1,366	258	343	300	1,794	988	979	804	1975
4,410	2,219	580	219	280	212	2,151	962	1,399	826	1976
9,533	2,030	1,034	222	529	178	4,069	808	3,902	822	1977
9,045	2,082	575	208	812	176	5,315	826	2,343	872	1978
12,814	1,997	990	181	876	175	7,620	836	3,328	805	1979
11,094	1,964	1,447	176	579	159	6,338	826	2,731	803	1980
18,276	2,016	3,247	187	764	167	10,652	836	3,614	826	1981
14,375	1,993	1,962	199	999	164	7,141	820	4,273	810	1982
11,113	1,968	421	189	1,032	170	6,984	809	2,675	800	1983
13,355	1,904	1,149	181	721	141	5,689	808	5,796	774	1984
13,252	1,941	2,137	189	828	155	7,032	816	3,255	781	1985
12,473	1,973	931	187	539	163	6,249	834	4,754	789	1986
14,566	1,922	515	160	501	164	7,164	800	6,385	798	1987
29,219	2,009	2,581	193	745	152	13,379	853	12,514	811	1988
6,542	2,152	1,076	216	480	219	3,050	871	1,936	846	74-78
13,534	1,988	1,613	186	850	167	7,747	825	3,324	809	79-83
16,573	1,950	1,463	182	667	155	7,903	822	6,541	791	84-88

^aEffort for 1961 through 1977 is the number of vessel licenses issued annually within each area, while effort for 1978 through 1988 is the number of CFEC permit holders making at least one delivery annually. The only exception is that for the Kuskokwim Area in 1978 through 1983, effort is the number of CFEC permits issued annually, since the number of fishermen making at least one delivery is not available. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

Table 2. Chum salmon commercial harvest and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Harvest is in thousands of fish, or thousands of lb of roe. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

	Kuskokwi	okwim Area Yukon Area ^a				Norton Sou	nd Area	Kotzebu	ie Area	Reg	Regional Total		
Year	Fish	Value	Fish	Roeb	Value	Fish	Value	Fish	Value	Fish	Roeb	Value	
1961	18.9	2	42.5	0.0	15	48.3	17	0.0	0	109.7	0.0	34	
1962	45.7	5	53.1	0.0	20	182.8	64	129.9	46	411.5	0.0	134	
1963	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	154.8	54	54.4	9	209.2	0.0	63	
1964	0.7	0	8.3	0.0	2	148.9	60	76.5	35	234.4	0.0	97	
1965	4.2	0	23.3	0.0	11	36.8	15	40.0	18	104.3	0.0	44	
1966	2.6	0	71.0	0.0	25	80.2	52	30.8	25	184.6	0.0	102	
1967	8.2	2	49.2	0.0	17	41.8	26	29.4	29	128.6	0.0	74	
1968	19.7	7	67.4	0.0	34	45.3	31	30.2	46	162.6	0.0	118	
1969	50.4	22	193.3	0.0	96	82.8	58	59.3	71	385.8	0.0	247	
1970	60.6	31	346.6	0.0	212	107.0	61	159.7	186	673.9	0.0	490	
1971	99.4	50	289.7	0.0	183	131.4	86	155.0	200	675.5	0.0	518	
1972	97.2	53	287.8	0.0	216	100.9	78	169.7	260	655.6	0.0	607	
1973	184.2	236	517.6	0.0	609	119.1	271	375.4	925	1,196.3	0.0	2,04	
1974	196.1	335	879.7	0.0	1,011	162.3	346	627.9	1,823	1,866.0	0.0	3,516	
1975	223.5	407	985.3	0.0	1,201	212.5	316	563.3	1,366	1,984.6	0.0	3,290	
1976	231.9	438	757.3	0.0	1,159	96.0	201	159.7	580	1,244.9	0.0	2,379	
1977	299.0	982	792.9	0.0	1,997	200.5	425	195.9	1,034	1,488.3	0.0	4,438	
1978	282.0	803	1,288.6	36.4	3,102	189.3	417	111.5	575	1,871.4	36.4	4,89	
1979	297.2	770	1,139.3	58.7	4,527	140.8	411	141.5	990	1,718.8	58.7	6,698	
1980	561.5	863	1,222.0	144.1	2,677	180.8	299	367.3	1,447	2,331.6	144.1	5,28	
1981	485.6	838	1,473.4	200.4	5,924	169.7	334	677.2	3,247	2,805.9	200.4	10,343	
1982	325.5	523	685.6	153.6	3,116	183.3	428	417.8	1,962	1,612.2	153.6	6,029	
1983	306.6	749	1,047.5	155.1	2,757	319.4	659	175.8	421	1,849.3	155.1	4,585	
1984	488.5	916	796.8	169.6	1,800	146.4	245	320.2	1,149	1,751.9	169.6	4,110	
1985	224.7	399	784.7	251.2	2,440	134.9	291	521.4	2,137	1,665.7	251.2	5,268	
1986	349.3	594	860.9	272.3	2,798	146.9	273	261.4	931	1,618.5	272.3	4,596	
1987	603.3	1,108	442.2	122.0	1,643	102.5	241	109.5	515	1,257.5	122.0	3,507	
1988	1,443.9	3,974	1,286.2	259.7	7,005	108.0	301	352.9	2,581	3,191.0	259.7	13,861	
g 74-78	246.5	593	940.8	7.3	1,694	172.1	341	331.7	1,076	1,691.0	7.3	3,704	
g 79-83	395.3	748	1,113.6	142.4	3,800	198.8	426	355.9	1,613	2,063.6	142.4	6,588	
g 84-88	621.9	1,398	834.2	215.0	3,137	127.7	270	313.1	1,463	1,896.9	215.0	6,268	

^aIncludes both summer and fall run chum salmon for the Yukon Area.

^bMay include small amount of chinook or coho salmon roe in some years. Roe sales are predominantly from summer run chum salmon in the upper Yukon River fishing districts.

Table 3. Chinook salmon commercial harvest and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Harvest is in thousands of fish. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

		Kuskokw	im Area	Yukon /	Area	Norton So	und Area	Regional	Total ^a
	Year	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value
	1961	23.2	75	119.7	421	5.3	20	148.2	517
	1962	20.9	68	94.7	330	7.3	28	122.9	426
	1963	18.6	61	117.0	410	6.6	25	142.2	495
	1964	21.2	69	93.6	351	2.0	9	116.8	429
	1965	25.0	81	118.1	531	1.4	5	144.5	618
	1966	25.8	77	93.3	420	1.6	8	120.7	505
	1967	30.0	107	129.7	584	1.8	8	161.5	699
	1968	43.2	162	106.5	494	1.0	6	150.7	662
	1969	64.8	246	91.0	415	2.4	11	158.2	673
	1970	65.0	246	79.1	401	1.9	10	146.0	657
	1971	44.9	203	110.5	590	2.6	11	158.0	804
	1972	55.5	273	92.8	548	2.9	16	151.2	837
	1973	51.3	3 50	75.4	561	1.9	16	128.6	927
	1974	30.7	244	98.1	881	3.0	22	131.8	1,148
	1975	27.8	255	63.8	589	2.4	10	94.0	855
	1976	49.3	536	87.8	984	2.2	17	139.3	1,537
	1977	58.3	1,513	96.8	1,928	4.5	67	159.6	3,508
	1978	63.2	765	99.2	2,134	9.8	145	172.2	3,043
	1979	53.3	584	127.7	3,008	10.7	204	191.7	3,796
	1980	48.2	319	154.0	3,639	6.3	100	208.5	4,059
	1981	79.4	1,187	158.0	4,636	7.9	205	245.3	6,028
	1982	79.8	1,263	123.6	3,871	5.9	122	209.3	5,256
	1983	93.7	951	147.9	4,199	10.3	203	251.9	5,353
	1984	74.0	1,080	119.9	3,620	8.5	203	202.4	4,903
	1985	74.1	894	146.2	4,389	19.5	453	239.8	5,736
	1986	45.0	612	100.0	3,239	6.4	117	151.4	3,968
	1987	65.6	1,097	132.0	5,521	7.1	157	204.7	6,775
	1988	74.6	1,371	101.4	5,606	4.1	85	180.1	7,061
Ava	74-78	45.9	663	89.1	1,303	4.4	52	139.4	2,018
_	79-83	70.9	861	142.2	3,871	8.2	167	221.3	4,898
•	84-88	66.7	1,011	119.9	4,475	9.1	203	195.7	5,689

 $^{^{\}rm a}{\rm Chinook}$ salmon commercial harvest in the Kotzebue Area is below one thousand fish annually, and is not included here.

Table 4. Coho salmon commercial harvest and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Harvest is in thousands of fish. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

	Kuskokw	im Area	Yukon	Yukon Area		und Area	Regional Total ^a		
Year	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	
1961	5.1	2	2.9	1	13.8	8	21.8	1	
1962	12.6	4	22.9	12	9.2	6	44.7	2	
1963	15.7	6	5.6	3	16.8	10	38.1	1	
1964	29.0	10	2.4	1	0.1	0	31.5	1	
1965	12.2	4	0.4	0	2.0	1	14.6		
1966	23.0	9	19.3	10	5.8	6	48.1	2	
1967	58.2	30	11.0	6	2.4	2	71.6	3	
1968	154.3	103	13.3	7	6.9	7	174.5	11	
1969	110.5	84	15.1	8	6.9	7	132.5	9	
1970	62.2	64	13.2	10	4.4	4	79.8	7	
1971	10.0	8	12.2	10	3.1	3	25.3	2	
1972	23.9	24	22.2	20	0.5	1	46.6	4	
1973	152.4	229	36.6	47	9.3	10	198.3	28	
1974	179.6	359	16.8	28	2.1	2	198.5	39	
1975	109.8	266	2.5	4	4.6	5	116.9	27	
1976	112.1	350	5.2	9	6.9	16	124.2	37	
1977	263.7	1,337	38.9	143	3.7	11	306.3	1,49	
1978	247.3	702	26.2	79	7.3	18	280.8	79	
1979	308.7	1,829	17.2	84	31.4	166	357.3	2,07	
1980	327.9	1,448	8.7	22	29.8	129	366.4	1,59	
1981	278.6	1,123	23.7	92	31.6	132	333.9	1,34	
1982	567.5	2,196	37.2	154	91.7	370	696.4	2,7	
1983	249.0	660	13.3	29	49.7	141	312.0	83	
1984	830.0	3,515	81.9	269	67.9	236	979.8	4,0	
1985	382.1	1,462	57.7	203	22.0	81	461.8	1,74	
1986	736.9	2,830	47.3	213	35.6	129	819.8	3,17	
1987	478.6	2,516	0.0	0	24.3	101	502.9	2,6	
1988	623.7	5,578	86.6	769	37.2	317	747.5	6,66	
/g 74-78	182.5	603	17.9	53	4.9	11	205.3	66	
/g 79-83	346.3	1,451	20.0	76	46.8	187	413.2	1.7	
/g 84-88	610.3	3,180	54.7	291	37.4	173	702.4	3,64	

 $^{^{\}rm a}{\rm Coho}$ salmon commercial harvest in the Kotzebue Area is below one thousand fish annually, and is not included here.

Table 5. Sockeye salmon commercial harvest and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Harvest is in thousands of fish. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

	Kuskokwin	n Area ^a	
Year	Harvest	Value	
1961	2.3	1	
1962	10.3	1 5	
1963	0.0		
1964	13.4	0 7	
1965	1.9	1	
1966	1.0	1	
1967	0.7	0	
1968	5.9	4	
1969	10.4	10	
1970	12.7	15	
1971	6.1	4	
1972	4.3	4	
1973	5.2	12	
1974	29.0	62	
1975	17.5	50	
1976	13.6	39	
1977	18.6	70	
1978	13.7	44	
1979	39.5	145	
1980	42.2	88	
1981	105.9	465	
1982	97.7	288	
1983	90.8	315	
1984	81.3	279	
1985	121.2	501	
1986	142.0	716	
1987	170.8	1,665	
1988	149.9	1,572	
Avg 74-78	18.5	53	
Avg 79-83	75.2	260	
Avg 84-88	133.0	946	

^aSockeye salmon commercial harvest in the Yukon, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Areas is below one thousand fish in each area annually, and is not included here. Therefore the Kuskokwim Area harvest is equivalent to the regional total.

Table 6. Pink salmon commercial harvest and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Harvest is in thousands of fish. Value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars.

	Kuskokw	im Area	Norton So	und Area	Regional	Total ^a
Year	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value	Harvest	Value
1961	0.0	0	34.3	9	34.3	9
1962	4.3	0	33.2	8	37.5	9
1963	0.0	0	55.6	14	55.6	14
1964 1965	0.9 0.0	0 0	13.6 0.2	3 0	14.5 0.2	4 0
1965	0.0	0	12.8	3	13.1	3
1967	0.0	0	28.9	7	28.9	7
1968	75.8	15	71.2	15	147.0	30
1969	1.3	0	86.9	19	88.2	19
1970	27.4	7	64.9	9	92.3	17
1971	0.0	0	4.9	1	4.9	1
1972	2.0	1	45.2	8	47.2	9
1973	0.6	0	46.5	13	47.1	13
1974	60.1	56	148.5	67	208.6	122
1975	0.9	1	32.4	11	33.3	12
1976	40.0	35	87.9	46	127.9	81
1977	0.4	0	48.7	26	49.1	26
1978 1979	62.0 0.6	29	325.5 167.4	233 96	387.5 168.0	262 96
1979	30.3	0 13	227.4	50	257.7	64
1981	0.5	0	232.5	94	233.0	94
1982	18.3	3	230.3	79	248.6	82
1983	0.4	0	76.9	30	77.3	30
1984	23.9	5	119.4	38	143.3	43
1985	0.1	Ö	3.6	2	3.7	2
1986	16.6	3	41.3	20	57.9	23
1987	0.2	0	2.3	1	2.5	1
1988	37.6	20	74.6	43	112.2	62
Avg 74-78	32.7	24	128.6	77	161.3	101
Avg 79-83	10.0	3	186.9	70	196.9	73
Avg 84-88	15.7	6	48.2	21	63.9	26

^aPink salmon commercial harvest in the Yukon and Kotzebue Areas is below one thousand fish in each area annually, and is not included here.

Table 7. Herring commercial harvest, effort, and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1979-88.

	Kus	Kuskokwim Area ^a			Yukon Area ^a		Norto	Norton Sound Area ^{a,b}			Regional Total ^a		
Year	Harvest	Effort	Value	Harvest	Effort	Value	Harvest	Effort	Value	Harvest	Effort	Value	
1979	514	102	366	0	0	0	1,292	67	600	1,806	169	966	
1980	1,145	340	248	611	69	130	2,452	294	500	4,208	703	878	
1981	1,830	288	543	720	111	211	4,371	332	1,500	6,921	731	2,254	
1982	1,299	191	459	657	75	222	3,933	237	1,046	5,889	503	1,727	
1983	1,508	178	628	816	63	367	4,582	272	1,519	6,906	513	2,514	
1984	1,052	168	278	1,185	66	306	3,662	199	888	5,899	433	1,472	
1985	2,792	370	1,337	1,299	73	550	3,548	278	1,438	7,639	721	3,325	
1986	2,705	391	1,501	1,865	97	1,142	5,194	323	2,900	9,764	811	5,543	
1987	1,971	478	1,267	1,342	157	1,000	4,228	585	2,690	7,541	1,220	4,957	
1988	1,930	363	1,802	1,119	113	1,018	4,752	356	3,907	7,801	832	6,727	
Avg 79-83	1,259	220	449	561	64	186	3,326	240	1,033	5,146	524	1,668	
Avg 84-88	2,090	354	1,237	1,362	101	803	4,277	348	2,365	7,729	803	4,405	

^aHarvest is in tons, effort is the number of fishermen making at least one delivery, and value is the amount paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars. Note that effort is recorded by fishing district and then summed to estimate area and regional totals. Therefore, an individual making deliveries in more than one district would be counted more than once in the effort calculation.

^bPort Clarence harvest, effort, and value are included in Norton Sound Area for 1987 and 1988.

Table 8. Red king crab summer commercial harvest, effort, and ex-vessel value in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1977-88.

	Nort	on Sound A	lrea ^a
Year	Harvest	Effort	Value
1977	520	7	229
1978	2,090	8	1,897
1979	2,930	34	1,878
1980	1,190	9	890
1981	1,380	36	1,172
1982	230	11	405
1983	370	23	537
1984	390	8	395
1985	430	6 3 9	427
1986	480	3	600
1987	330	9	491
1988	237	2	353
Avg 79-83	1,220	23	976
Avg 84-88	373	6	453

^aHarvest is in thousands of pounds, effort is the number of vessels participating in the fishery, and value is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars. Red king crab commercial harvest in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region occurs only in the Norton Sound Area.

Table 9. Ranking of salmon, herring, and crab commercial fisheries in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region based upon average annual ex-vessel value for the period 1984-88.

Rank	Area	Species	V alue ^a
1	Yukon	Chinook Salmon	4,475
2	Kuskokwim	Coho Salmon	3,180
2 3	Yukon	Chum Salmon ^b	3,137
4	Norton Sound	Herring	2,365
5	Kotzebue	Chum Salmon	1,463
6	Kuskokwim	Chum Salmon	1,398
7	Kuskokwim	Herring	1,237
8	Kuskokwim	Chinook Salmon	1,011
9	Kuskokwim	Sockeye	946
10	Yukon	Herring	803
11	Norton Sound	Red King Crab	453
12	Yukon	Coho Salmon	291
13	Norton Sound	Chum Salmon	270
14	Norton Sound	Chinook Salmon	203
15	Norton Sound	Coho Salmon	173

^aValue is the price paid to fishermen in thousands of dollars. Only those fisheries with an average value greater than \$100,000 were included.

^bYukon chum salmon fishery includes summer and fall run, and both fish sold in the round and roe sales.

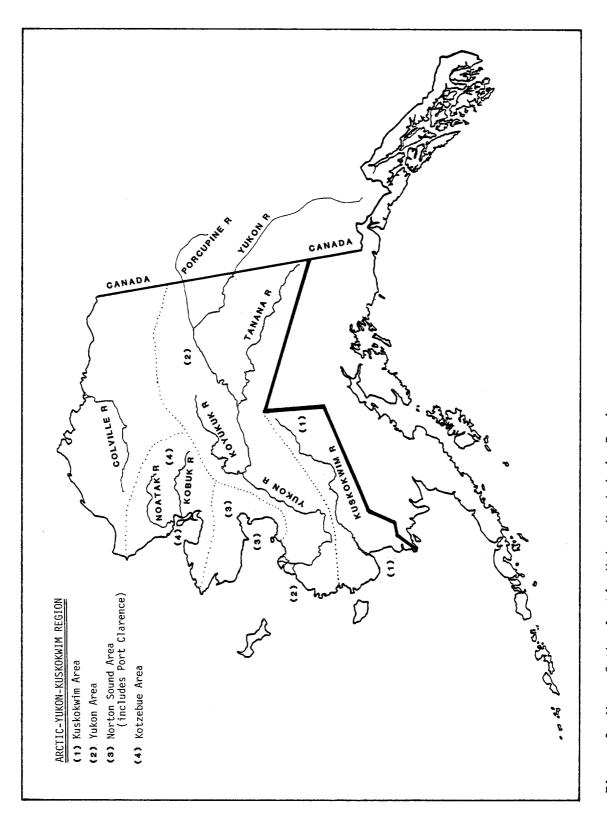
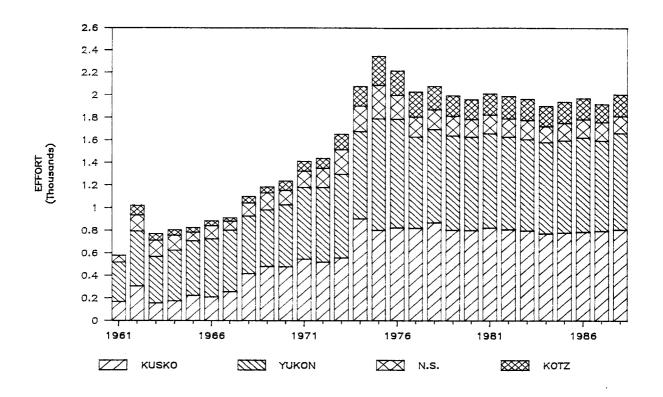


Figure 1. Map of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region.



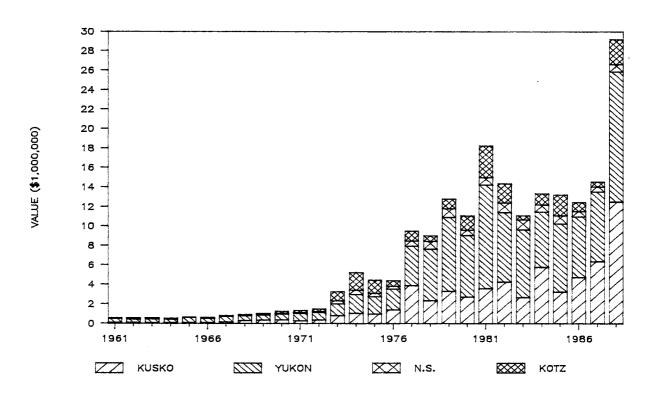
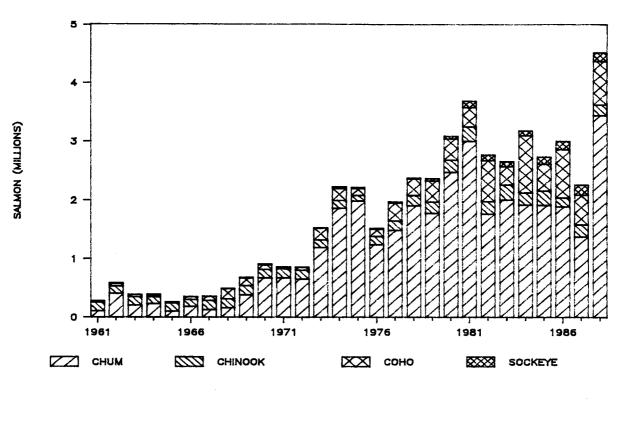


Figure 2. Salmon commercial effort (top) and ex-vessel value (bottom) by area in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88.



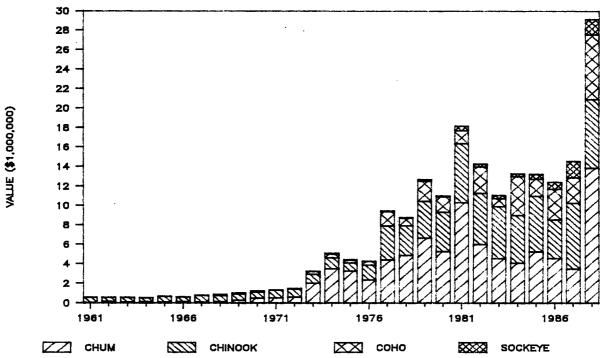


Figure 3. Salmon commercial harvest (top) and ex-vessel value (bottom) by species in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Note that roe harvest in 1b is included with numbers of chum salmon, and that pink salmon are too few to appear graphically.

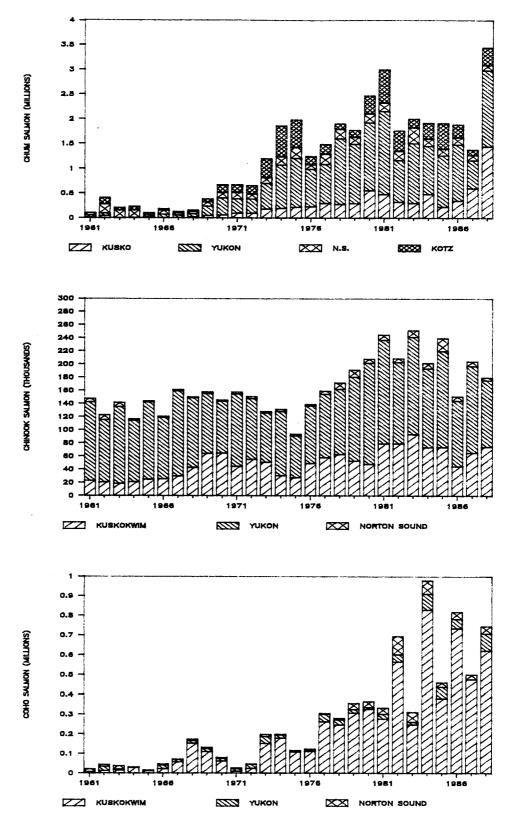


Figure 4. Chum salmon (top), chinook salmon (middle), and coho salmon (bottom) commercial harvest by area in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88. Note that roe harvest in 1b is included with numbers of chum salmon.

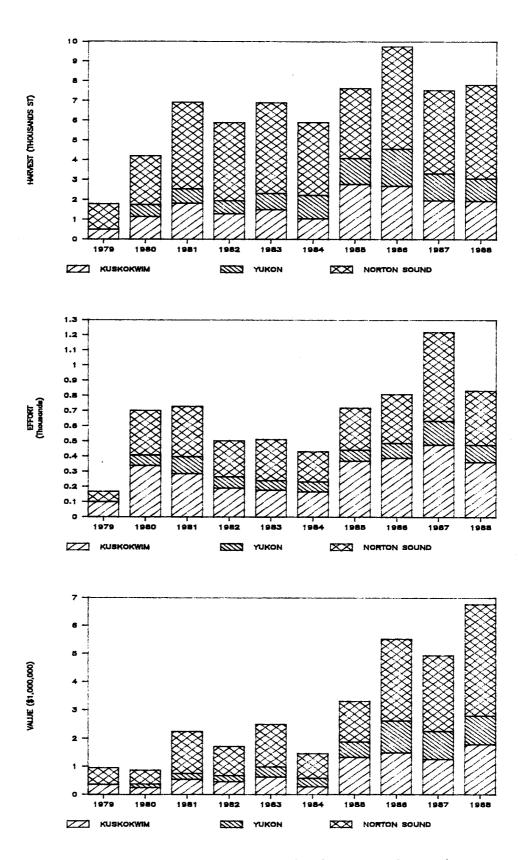


Figure 5. Herring commercial harvest (top), effort (middle) and ex-vessel value (bottom) by area in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1979-88.

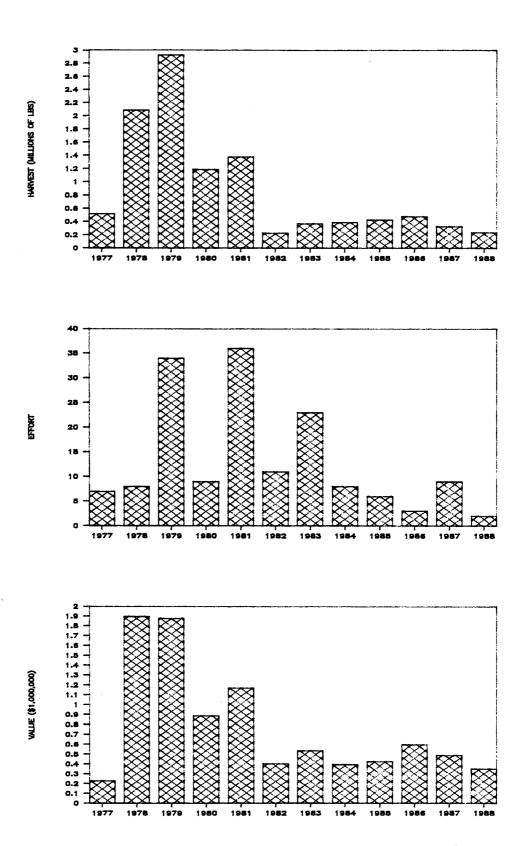
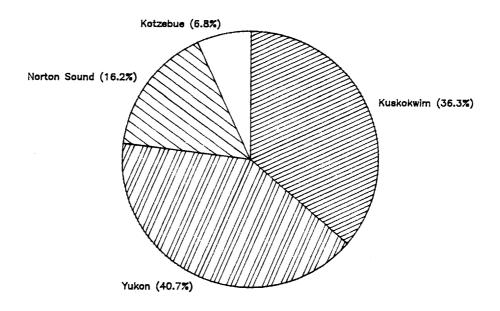


Figure 6. Red king crab summer commercial harvest (top), effort (middle), and ex-vessel value (bottom) in the Norton Sound Area of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1977-88.

BY AREA FOR COMBINED SPECIES



BY SPECIES FOR COMBINED AREAS

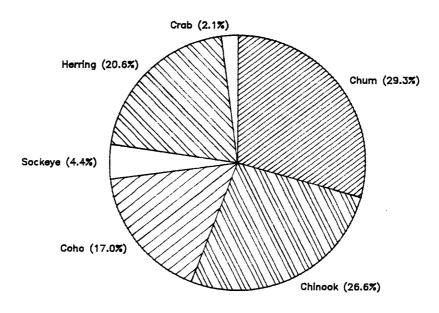


Figure 7. Contribution by area (top) and species (bottom) to the \$21.4 million average annual ex-vessel value of commercial fisheries for the 1984-88 period in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region.

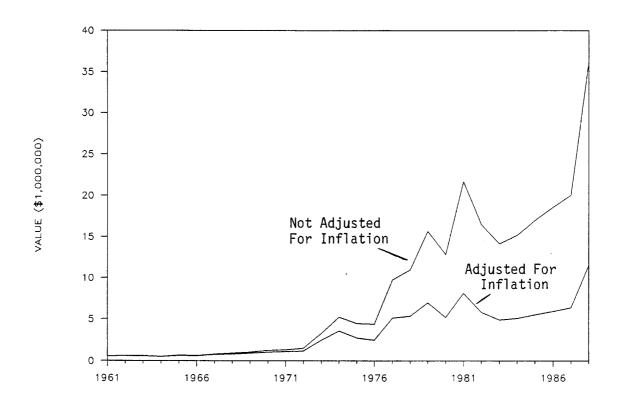


Figure 8. Ex-vessel value in actual dollars and inflation-adjusted dollars (using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index relative to 1961) for salmon, herring, and red king crab commercial fisheries combined in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region, 1961-88.

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